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E CHRONICLE
of Higher Education.

ISSN 0886-5982

June 23, 1982 • $1.25
Volume XXIV, Number 17

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

David A. Hamburg, professor of health policy and management at Harvard University, will succeed Alan Pifer as head of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Story on Page 3.

Vartan Gregorian wants to re-establish the New York Public Library as "a living educational and cultural institution." Story on Page 6.

The Research Libraries Group is expecting a respite from its recent technical and financial problems, according to Edward E. Shaw, its outgoing president. Story on Page 8.

Plans for the American Open University will be shelved when the University of Mid-America goes out of business this year. Story on Page 8.

A budget proposal passed by the House of Representatives would provide less money for student loans than a similar measure approved by the Senate. Story on Page 11.

Edward A. Curran has been forced to resign as director of the National Institute of Education after a controversial nine-month term. Story on Page 11.

Scholars who "referee" manuscripts submitted to scientific journals are often biased against colleagues from less prestigious institutions. Story on Page 19.

Fellowships or grants have been awarded to more than 200 scholars by the American Council of Learned Societies. List of winners on Page 27.

The American University of Beirut has thus far escaped serious damage in the war in Lebanon. Two universities in Israel report that as many as a fourth of their students have been called up to fight. Stories on Page 17.

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Title IX at X

While celebrating the anniversary, civil-rights and women's groups vow to fight any new moves to narrow federal rules against sex bias

By CHERYL M. FIELDS
WASHINGTON

Ten years ago:

▶ At least three women were teaching at prestigious colleges and universities without compensation—either because the colleges said they could not afford to pay them, or because their husbands were employed at the institutions and policies against nepotism forbade the women's employment.

▶ Female applicants were required to have higher Scholastic Aptitude Test scores than males to be admitted to many colleges and universities.

▶ There were no athletic scholarships for women.

▶ The widely used Strong Vocational Interest Blank had separate scoring systems for males and females—and pink tests for girls emphasizing "female" occupations and blue tests for boys dealing with "male" fields such as medicine and science.

All that has changed today, 10 years after the enactment of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which bars sex bias in federally assisted education programs or activities.

Colleges and universities have dropped the written and unwritten nepotism policies that kept husbands and wives from being employed by the same departments, or sometimes even the same institutions.

Title IX's ban on sex bias in admissions to graduate, professional, vocational, and public undergraduate education has ended higher academic requirements for female students and led to greatly increased numbers of women in medical, law, dental, and business schools.

More than 10,000 college scholarships were awarded to female athletes in 1981, and the Strong Vocational Interest Blank now uses one scoring system and one test form for both sexes.

Impact Far-Reaching

The impact of Title IX since it was enacted on June 23, 1972, has been far-reaching, and last week the National Coalition for Women and Girls in Education, an organization of 50 women's, civil-rights, and educational groups, staged a celebration of that fact at the Capitol here. They also pledged to fight any moves by the Reagan Administration to narrow the coverage of the act.

Edith Green, then Democratic Representative from Oregon and chairman of the House Special Subcommittee on Education, held hearings in 1970 that documented extensive discrimination in the way women were treated both in school and on the job. The hearings led to the passage of Title IX two years later—and to 10 years of controversy over it.

Although the statute also bars bias in such areas as admissions, counseling, employment, and student aid, much of the attention it has attracted in the last decade stemmed from its application to intercollegiate athletics—not surprising, since, at the time of its passage, some major football and basketball powers spent millions of dollars every year on men's intercollegiate sports and next to nothing on women's. (In 1974, for example, the average annual budget for women's sports in the Big 10 was $3,500.)

"It's clear that some areas have changed a lot and some hardly at all."

Donna Brazile, field coordinator of the National Student Educational Fund, recalled recently that when she entered high school in 1973, she and other girls interested in playing basketball had to beg a physical-education teacher to coach them. Her high school, in a suburb of New Orleans, did agree to set up girls' basketball, volleyball, and softball teams, but they had to share one set of uniforms. One team sometimes had to cancel a scheduled game because another team needed the uniforms that day.

Still, the girls at her high school won the state basketball championships three years in a row and, as she put it, "moved from the back of the local newspaper's sports section to the front page."

By the time Ms. Brazile enrolled in Louisiana State University, she received a scholarship for basketball and track.

"But even in college," she said, "if the women were using the gym in the afternoon and the men needed to practice, the women had to get off the court. Or if the men had a game scheduled, we'd have to stop ours."

Recent investigations by the Education Department's Office for Civil Rights have found that at some universities, women's sports lag behind men's in such areas as scholarships, locker-room and practice facilities, travel, and promotion.

Under a new policy of "conciliation" and "nonconfrontation" begun last year by Education Secretary Terrel H. Bell, the civil-rights office has found the institutions in compliance with the law once they've promised to rectify the deficiencies.

Pervasive Effect on Athletics

Despite the continuing problems, Title IX has had a pervasive effect on intercollegiate athletics. By 1980, women made up 30 per cent of the participants in intercollegiate athletics, compared with 15 per cent before the enactment of Title IX.

One of the major fears expressed by men's athletic directors during the past decade was that Title IX would siphon money away from well-established men's programs, forcing administrators to skimp on men's teams or drop some sports.

But, in spite of pressure from the National Collegiate Athletics Association, the College Football Association, and some university presidents, Congress has ignored continued pleas to amend Title IX to exclude, explicitly, "revenue producing" sports from its coverage—or to omit such sports from the coverage of regulations that the Office for Civil Rights drafted to carry out the law.

According to estimates prepared by the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women, universities that belonged to Division I of the N.C.A.A. spent an average of $1.2-million on their men's intercollegiate-athletics programs in 1973-74 and an average of $27,000 on their women's programs the same year. By 1981-82, the aver-

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

FACT–FILE

Trends in Higher Education

Enrollment, staff, and degrees in 50 states and D.C.

	1970-71	1980-81	Change, 1970-71 to 1980-81	Projected for 1990-91	Projected change, 1980-81 to 1990-91
College-age population †					
18-24 years old	24,687,000	29,462,000	+ 19%	25,148,000	– 15%
25-34 years old	25,293,000	36,172,000	+ 43%	41,086,000	+ 14%
35-44 years old	23,142,000	25,721,000	+ 11%	36,592,000	+ 42%
Enrollment					
Total	8,581,000	12,097,000	+ 41%	12,101,000	0%
Public institutions	6,428,000	9,457,000	+ 47%	9,616,000	+ 2%
Private institutions	2,153,000	2,640,000	+ 23%	2,485,000	– 6%
4-year institutions	6,358,000	7,571,000	+ 19%	7,101,000	– 6%
2-year institutions	2,223,000	4,526,000	+ 104%	5,000,000	+ 10%
Men	5,044,000	5,874,000	+ 16%	5,770,000	– 2%
Women	3,537,000	6,223,000	+ 76%	6,331,000	+ 2%
Full time	5,815,000	7,098,000	+ 22%	6,536,000	– 8%
Part time	2,766,000	4,999,000	+ 81%	5,565,000	+ 11%
Undergraduate	7,376,000	10,475,000	+ 42%	10,334,000	– 1%
Graduate	1,031,000	1,343,000	+ 30%	1,437,000	+ 7%
First professional	175,000	278,000	+ 59%	330,000	+ 19%
Full-time equivalent	6,737,000	8,749,000	+ 30%	8,428,000	– 4%
Higher-education staff					
Instructional staff	573,000	846,000	+ 48%	799,000	– 6%
Full-time equivalent	451,000	624,000	+ 38%	589,000	– 6%
Earned degrees ‡					
Bachelor's	840,000	932,000	+ 11%	922,000	– 1%
Men	476,000	470,000	– 1%	452,000	– 4%
Women	364,000	462,000	+ 27%	470,000	+ 2%
First professional	38,000	72,000	+ 89%	74,000	+ 3%
Men	36,000	54,000	+ 50%	52,000	– 4%
Women	2,000	18,000	+ 800%	22,000	+ 22%
Master's	231,000	298,000	+ 29%	303,000	+ 2%
Men	138,000	148,000	+ 7%	151,000	+ 2%
Women	92,000	150,000	+ 63%	152,000	+ 1%
Doctor's	32,000	33,000	+ 3%	33,000	0%
Men	28,000	23,000	– 18%	18,000	– 22%
Women	5,000	10,000	+ 100%	15,000	+ 50%

Note: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.
† Population projections are all Series II projections from the Bureau of the Census.
‡ Projected in 1980-81.

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

Nursing Enrollment Drops 5 Pct. in 2 Years

WASHINGTON

The number of full-time students enrolled in four-year nursing programs declined by 5 per cent in the past two years, the American Association of Colleges of Nursing has reported.

Even more serious, the association said, was a two-year decline of 6.5 per cent in full-time enrollment in master's-degree programs. The greatest shortage of nurses is among those prepared at the graduate level, the association said.

The association's survey of enrollment in nursing programs found an increase in enrollment of part-time students, particularly of registered nurses seeking bachelor's degrees in nursing.

In master's-degree programs in 1981-82, enrollment of part-time students was up by nearly 30 per cent from 1979-80, while the number of graduates at the master's level rose by 11.4 per cent.

In four-year programs, part-time enrollment rose 43 per cent in two years, but the number of those graduating in 1981-82 was only 2 per cent higher than it had been two years earlier.

The report was based on data from 205 colleges of nursing, which had responded to comparable surveys for the past three years.

"The shift of master's students from full-time to part-time study that was experienced in the fall of 1981 can be related to economic conditions in general and specifically to reduction in federal assistance for advanced nurse training," the association said.

Because of the longer time required for part-time students to complete requirements, it said, a decrease in the number of graduates can be predicted for the next few years.

Appropriations for Colleges in 22 States Up 6 Pct.

Twenty-two states that have appropriated funds for higher education in 1982-83 have provided 6 per cent more money than in they did in 1981-82, according to data compiled by M. M. Chambers, professor of educational administration at Illinois State University.

The increase is smaller than the same 22 states recorded in recent years. For example, their combined appropriations are up 20 per cent compared with appropriations of the same states two years ago and are up 210 per cent from their appropriations 10 years ago, Mr. Chambers said.

The appropriations reported by Mr. Chambers do not include local or federal funds, but do include state money for student-aid programs and higher-education boards as well as for the operation of colleges and universities.

In some cases, the amounts appropriated for higher education may be reduced by action of governors or by laws that prorate funds according to revenues.

	Appropriations for 1982-83	1-year change	2-year change	10-year change
Arizona	$322,525,000	+ 5%	+ 15%	+ 186%
Georgia	534,219,000	+ 7%	+ 24%	+ 200%
Idaho	104,019,000	+ 9%	+ 10%	+ 183%
Indiana	485,285,000	+ 1%	+ 6%	+ 130%
Iowa	381,112,000	+ 12%	+ 20%	+ 204%
Kansas	312,023,000	+ 12%	+ 20%	+ 235%
Kentucky	363,614,000	+ 2%	+ 18%	+ 195%
Maine	71,915,000	+ 8%	+ 15%	+ 114%
Maryland	432,654,000	+ 12%	+ 18%	+ 172%
Minnesota	520,920,000	– 5%	+ 9%	+ 199%
Nebraska	189,610,000	+ 1%	+ 14%	+ 234%
Nevada	71,929,000	+ 9%	+ 16%	+ 248%
New Mexico	184,084,000	+ 7%	+ 28%	+ 261%
North Dakota	108,539,000	+ 3%	+ 43%	+ 295%
Ohio	846,331,000	+ 15%	+ 18%	+ 178%
Oregon	240,519,000	– 5%	– 4%	+ 125%
South Dakota	53,503,000	+ 3%	0%	+ 56%
Texas	2,035,534,000	+ 7%	+ 39%	+ 339%
Vermont	37,691,000	+ 11%	+ 24%	+ 125%
Virginia	616,475,000	+ 13%	+ 21%	+ 232%
Washington	497,822,000	0%	+ 6%	+ 161%
West Virginia	193,137,000	+ 1%	+ 14%	+ 148%
22 states	$8,603,460,000	+ 6%	+ 20%	+ 210%

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